AIM

THE BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT

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MARCH AND CONCERT IN APRIL

APRIL 26 BENEFIT

AIM still has a large campaign debt. To help pay it off, the Community Concert Committee has arranged a benefit concert for Wednesday evening, April 26, in Wolsey Hall.

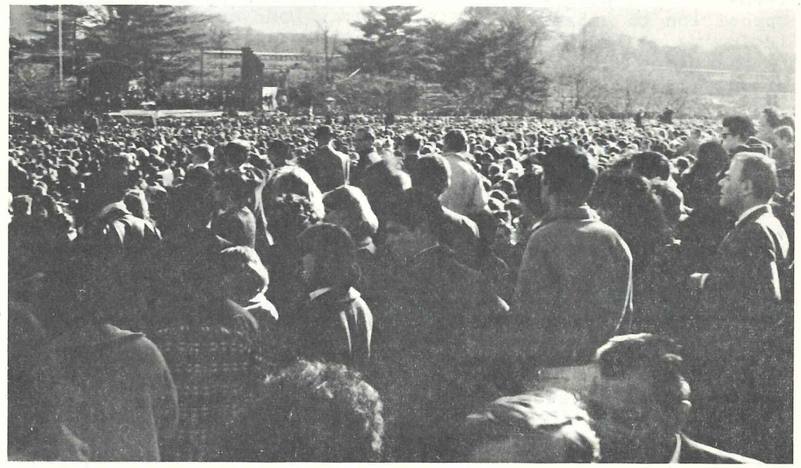
Judy Collins, Tom Paxton, and the Mitchell Trio will appear.

These five performers are well-known for their protest songs. Tom Paxton has also written songs used by other groups.

Tickets for the benefit, which cost $2.50, are now on sale at the AIM office, 241 Orange Street (787-0123), and Elliot's Bookstore, Broadway. Additional record stores will be selling tickets later.

Judy Eaton of the Community Concert Committee would like people who are interested in helping sell the 2600 Woolsey Hall tickets to contact her (865-1481) or the AIM office.

The Community Concert Committee was originally formed to sponsor the Harry Belafonte concert in October. His appearance netted AIM approximately $4000.



Protestors in Washington a year ago Next month's demonstration should be even larger.

APRIL 15 VIETNAM PROTEST

The largest peace marches in American history are planned for April 15 in New York City and San Francisco. Dozens of cities east of the Mississippi are planning to send people to the New York demonstration: Cincinnati, Chicago, Dearborn, and Washington have already reserved entire trains for their delegations.

James Bevel, the right hand man of Rev. Martin Luther King, is the national director. The protest begins at 11 a.m. at the South end of Central Park in New York, and the people will march through the city down to the United Nations plaza where there will be a large meeting.

On March 4 people from peace organizations all over Connecticut met in Hartford to discuss Connecticut participation in the protest march. It was decided that either a train or buses from Connecticut would join the protest.

In New Haven, in addition to planning our participation in the New York march, many people are planning some protest action in New Haven during the preceding week. In the planning stages are a large vigil on Wednesday at noon, a mobile "angry arts" display to cruise around New Haven, and an anti-war meeting a Yale.

Help is needed on all aspects of the New Haven and New York Vietnam protests. For information and volunteering, contact Nina Adams at 241 Orange St., 787-0123, or at home, 562-8701.

SPECIAL URBAN RENEWAL INSERT

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AIM

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Elizabeth Henderson
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The bulletin of the American Independent Movement will be published every two or three weeks.
Letters to the editor are invited.
Subscriptions to the AIM newsletter cost $2 a year, $5 for a sponsoring subscription
Fill out your checks to AIM newsletter and send to
IPAC
241 Orange Street
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For information write or call 787-0123.

ON THE AGENDA

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE NEWS

Recent Co-ordinating Committee meetings have taken up the problem of a summer-long project for AIM. Most promising seems to be a program of opposition to urban renewal, including action against the City's plans for the Hill, Legion Avenue, State Street, and Inner Loop Highway. Analyzing present renewal policies, publishing an alternative vision of the city, organizing tenants, and actual building or rehabilitation ventures have been suggested. Architecture students, members of the American Friends Service Committee, and the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council may be available to work with AIM and local residents. Aldermanic campaigns could grow out of the issues raised. Also under consideration as summer projects are a voter registration drive and a widespread Vietnam protest. A decision will be made soon.

You are reminded that Co-ordinating Committee meetings are open to all AIM workers. Meetings are every other Monday at 8 p.m. in the office. Next meetings are

March 27, April 10, April 24.

At the February 27 meeting AIM approved a plan by the Hamden Committee to set up a high-school age affiliate. Area-wide in membership, the group would accept the AIM statement of purpose but be otherwise free to pursue its own projects or help with ours. Dan Morgan and Bob Gelbach are in charge.

AIM is still searching for new office space suitable for a coffee house, printing press, and political action center, preferably in downtown New Haven near Yale and the theaters. Call Rick Wolfe if you have a lead.

WSP STRIKE : REPRESENTATIVES EVADE

On Wednesday, February 15, I joined 65 women from New Haven, and more than 3000 women from the East Coast, in the Women's Strike for Peace lobby-march to Washington, D.C. It was very moving on the trip down to Washington, knowing that the entire train, 20 or 30 cars, was packed with women who were taking time to talk to their congressmen about peace.

As Connecticut residents, our purpose was to talk with Senators Abraham Ribicoff and Thomas Dodd and with our local representatives. We wanted to ask them to provide vigorous leadership in opposing the bombing of North Vietnam, the use of napalm and in pressing for an end to the war through negotiation.

We were not surprised when Senator Dodd refused to see us. We left a letter expressing our disappointment and making our ideas clear to him.

Senator Ribicoff, the most hopeful of the people we were to see, reiterated his support of U Thant's peace proposal and his desire to end the bombing soon. However, he stated that he would vote for any appropriation for the war. He seemed very annoyed that we were asking him to do anything other than make a couple of liberal statements each year; after all, he indicated, that we were only a minority opinion of about 25% of the population. We were all deeply disappointed that this "liberal" man didn't have the courage to risk votes even for something in which he said he really believed.

When we arrived at Representative Giaimo's office we were requested to sign a yellow sheet which asked for name, address and "organization affiliation," rather than the regular guest book. Surprised by this unusual procedure and displeased at being identified by "organization" when we had come as individuals, we signed the regular guest book and removed the yellow sheet.

When Giaimo arrived, he strided into his office without a smile or handshake and a few minutes later asked us to enter. He greeted us from behind his desk, arms folded across his chest, asking "Who took my yellow pad?" Several women explained our preference in signing the guest book. Giaimo then demanded the name and address of the woman who had taken the sheet and, in addition, demanded that she leave the room. The group requested that since we had to catch a train, we should continue with the real purpose of our visit.

Giaimo was adamant in his desire to have the name and address of that woman. We were angered by his rudeness and his intimidating tone, but still preferred to remain and discuss Vietnam. Suddenly one woman noticed that a tape recorder was running and that the entire interview was being recorded without our knowledge. We made a final effort to end this intimidation and to begin a discussion of Vietnam. From each woman who talked, Giaimo demanded a name and address. Unable to carry on our discussion at all, and shocked by the rudeness and arrogance of this man, we all filed out of his office. It was very clear to all of us that Giaimo had never had any intention of discussing Vietnam and had been interested only in intimidating us.

It is true that opposition to the Vietnam War is a "minority" position at this moment. However, a Congressman has the responsibility to listen to his constituents--and a man who likes to call himself a "liberal" will get no mileage

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Don't Buy Dow Products

Women Strike for Peace is organizing a supermarket protest against the maker of Napalm and is asking store managers to put special labels on shelves where Saran Wrap is displayed, explaining that Dow Chemical Co. also makes Napalm. Help in this protest by refusing to buy Saran Wrap or any other products manufactured by Dow.

URBAN RENEWAL : 4 VIEWS

AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESTRUCTION

By Dan Crofts

Questions about the future of Legion Avenue and Scranton Street, both currently threatened by the proposed extension of Route 34, have begun to attract considerable attention among AIM members. It seems all but unanimous that,in the words of the January 14 AIM newsletter: "The city should rehabilitate the neighborhood, not destroy it."

Rehabilitation is not a new idea in New Haven. The most conspicuous example of thorough rehabilitation is Court Street, which was done in the winter of 1961-1962. Court Street is a "success" because it preserves in a most attractive fashion one of the few blocks of row houses in New Haven and because it provides a convenient new locale for Yale faculty residences. But the Court Street project did little for the people who had lived there until 1961, except to send them searching for new quarters. Nor is Court Street an isolated incident: in Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston, similar rehabilitation ventures have delighted architects and the aesthetic elements of the middle class, but have done nothing for poor people who desperately need better housing. Unfortunately the, past experience does not offer any solution to the problems of Legion Avenue -- which will at the same time be a solution to the problems of the people now living on Legion Avenue.

Despite the lack of precedents, I have a suggestion to make. The Redevelopment Authority ought proceed with its plans to acquire property in the Legion-Scranton area, but instead of

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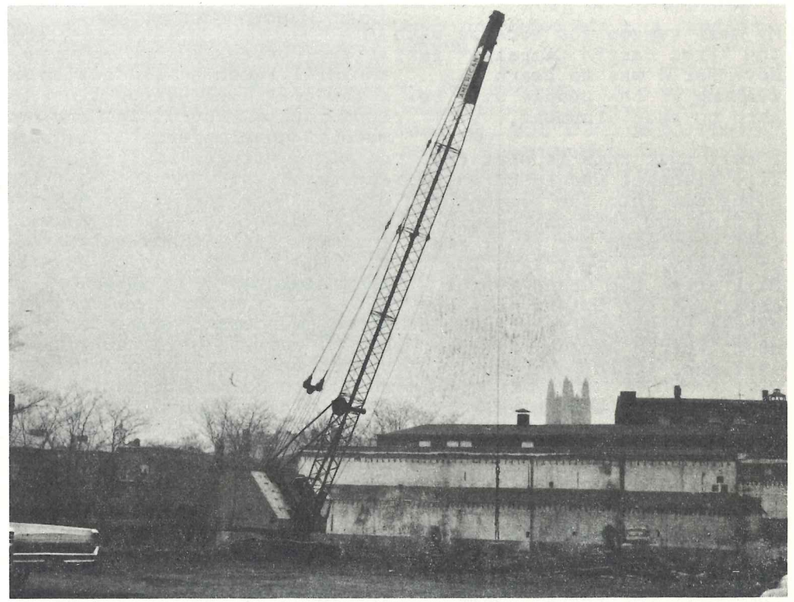

Urban "renewal" in process at Orange and Audobon Streets.

THE PLANNERS' VISION

By Robert Cook

Planners are those in positions with power to make the decisions shaping our future. They are seldom trained as professional planners. More likely, they are career bureaucrats.

In a privately circulated critique of urban renewal in New Haven, a former high-ranking planning official argues that there has been a steady decline in comprehensive planning for the city. The high point, he says, was the 1910 plan of Olmstead and Gilbert. There followed the 1942 plan of Maurice Rotival, of mixed quality, and the 1953 Short Approach Plan, noted mostly for its analysis of traffic needs in the central city. Since then, the city has met the Federal requirement for a General Plan by preparing three maps each year: A Land Use Plan, a Thoroughfare Plan, and a Plan of Community Facilities. The author says that "the importance of these maps can be illustrated best by noting that with the preparation of the new zoning ordinance in 1962, the land use plan was revised to conform to the new zoning maps." He claims that development in New Haven has proceeded on the basis of Bold Projects and "I'm for that" decision making, without comprehensive analysis of needs, problems, and alternatives.

On the face of it, this criticism seems to be correct. If we ask Redevelopment officials about the widening of Columbus Avenue, or the East Rock Connector, or about the possibility that the "inner loop" will generate traffic rather than remove it, we get very vague answers. Projects like the cultural center, the front block, the civic center, etc., do seem to be "Bold" rather than integral parts of an overall design. No one seems to have a very good idea of what's going to happen next, or why. But we should not be misled by appearances. While there may be little

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THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

By Willie Counsel,
Vice President
Hill Parents Association

My main reason for working with the "Fred Harris Campaign" last November 8 was to learn the feeling of the people with regard to redevelopment.

I felt that this is what the city planners should be doing, going out into the community to find out what the people feel they need for their own community. I went into the Hill area, the Grand Avenue area, and the Dwight area and talked to people from door to door, Puerto Ricans, Negroes, Italians, Irish, everyone.

During my talks with the people, they asked--"Why should I move?"; "Where am I going?"; "What can I do?" These are people with homes which they have purchased and they are sacrificing greatly to meet the payments. These are poor people who have lived in their community for years. Some have been moved by redevelopment before--perhaps 4 or 5 times. They are tired of being pushed around and not being promised decent housing. People are tired of being moved into slum redevelopment areas and then being moved again into the same type area.

Redevelopment is destroying community after community. New Haven now faces a problem of no place to house the many people living in the path of redevelopment. Families are being forced to move out of thise city into another one--people who were born and raised here and/or have made New Haven their home. These persons have lost faith in redevelopment.

Redevelopment should build homes and apartments in which the poor can live, instead of building parking lots, department stores and highways.

The time has come to build Mayor Lee's "model city." I hope that Mayor Lee and the Redevelopment Agency will realize what they are doing to the City of New Haven by destroying the communities.

PLANNING FOR PEOPLE

By
Harris Stone and Robert Nevins, Architects
Joan Stone, Planner

We are currently working with the Hill Parents Association on a low-cost, self-supporting, cooperative residential and commercial development. It is part of AIM's efforts to find an alternative to the City's "shove out the poor to make room for the middle class" Urban Renewal Program. Its fundamental objective is to find ways of rehabilitating inner city neighborhoods with, by, and for those residents, especially the poor and black, who are being bulldozed by the existing program. The social concerns behind the project have been articulated by Fred Harris and the H.P.A. However, there are also crucial architectural and planning considerations, which we would like to make clear.

Architecture for the first half of the twentieth century responded to the new technology and building programs produced by the industrial revolution. Architects began to design for high-strength steel and reinforced concrete. They designed high-rise buildings, factories, luxury apartments, science research centers, college complexes, and headquarters for large industrial corporations.

The new technology and programs have been so fully explored over the past 50 years that most architects are simply producing carbon copies, pastiches, or elaborations of the basic design ideas of the early masters. The few architects who are still exploring design are becoming increasingly self-conscious and theatrical in their effort to be original.

We feel that the problem lies in the fact that the client with whom the architect has always worked represents the small group of rich and powerful men who control those institutions and businesses which need and can afford "custom-designed" construction. This situation has produced a number of effects:

1) The number and type of commissions is severely limited by program, budget, character, and scale.
2) The number, character, and structure of architectural firms is accordingly limited. Most architects rarely get the chance to establish private practices. They are forced either to get lost in one of the large firms that get the big commissions or work in one of the smaller firms which struggle to survive on the smaller institutional and corporate commissions and on suburban houses for the rich.
3) "Design" is thereby limited to a small number of important, expensive, and therefore monumental structures, which means that serious design experimentation is just about precluded.
4) Finally, the majority of the population never gets the benefit of architects' skills. Even the contractors and developers, who put up most of the buildings, such as houses, stores, and small factories, have little contact with architects.

We think it is crucial to investigate ways in which architects may have a direct client relationship with low and middle income people, thereby creating the possibility for developing different programs, construction budgets and techniques, and design objectives.

Planning, like architecture, has historically been directed to the needs and desires of those who control society. For a number of reasons, planners had very little to do with the physical development of American cities during the first half of the century. They spent their time theorizing about such issues as separation of land uses, healthful density, separation of modes of traffic, and "garden cities." If their ideas were tried out at all, it was on such a small scale that it was impossible to evaluate them. The importance given to the automotive and building industries with the sudden passage of new Federal Highway, Urban Renewal, and Housing legislation in the 1950's, caused large areas of central cities to be torn down and replaced by the very conceptual planning diagrams previously ignored. These "renewal areas" turned out to be physical and social disasters,

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This is one of the few places marked for rehabilitation. Yet, after years, it's still untouched.

planning cont.

because they had no relationship with the existing urban fabric.

We feel that part of the problem lies in the fact that most planners must work for redevelopment agencies, universities, or groups of businessmen rather than with the vast majority of people directly affected by the highway and renewal programs.

The planner, like the architect, is stymied by a client, who represents only a small (albeit powerful) segment of society and who can only have a limited knowledge of as vast and complex a phenomenon as the modern industrial city.

We propose to investigate ways by which professional planners can: (1) work with the people in the cities whose voices have so far not been heard, and (2) translate their needs and desires together with those of other interest groups into a complex and exciting urban environment.

alternative cont.

bulldozing and building a road, why not give the current tenants title to the properties they now inhabit? Apartment buildings would thus be owned cooperatively by various tenants, who would be responsible for upkeep. It could justly be expected that previous problems of blight and decay would markedly decrease, since it is almost axiomatic that people care for and improve that which they actually own.

Neither the cost nor the administration of such a seemingly radical departure would be prohibitive. Since all these buildings were to be acquired anyway (and some acquisitions have now begun), there would be no immediate need for more money or for administrative changes. The money saved on the cost of the road ought to be spent on major capital repairs such as heating, wiring, plumbing, and interior structure--but in such a way that people would move only temporarily while repairs were underway. Current rents would, in most cases, more than cover the payments of low-interest long-term mortgages, which could be obtained with backing from the city. As mortgages were gradually repaid, the city would have a constant return on its investment. Likewise, property taxes would also produce future city revenues, whereas a road would produce only polluted air and traffic chaos.

It may seem unlikely that my suggestion will ever get a fair hearing, but I think it would prove advantageous for AIM to make some kind of formal proposal along these lines, and to try to arouse interest in the Legion-Scranton community and among more enlightened people in the Redevelopment Agency, if such there be. Since we are opposed to the construction of Route 34, I think it desirable to be able to point to an alternative which we favor. The equation is really quite simple: acquire the property and spend the money for people rather than for automobiles. Furthermore, my proposal might bridge the heretofore insurmountable gap between rehabilitation to please architects and rehabilitation that would really do something for poor people.

Whether this urbanized version of "40 acres and a mule" ever gets off the ground depends, as does the precondition of stopping construction of Route 34, upon thorough and militant community organization by the people who would be affected. Right now, the residents of the Legion-Scranton area seem inclined to want to leave, rather than fight the proposed road. Anyone who attended the Legion Avenue meetings on housing problems, or the meeting with Mayor Lee on Feb. 1, will verify that there are grievances and resentments aplenty, but that an undercurrent of hopelessness permeated the whole discussion. People would rather switch than fight. Most of the tenants are resentful at the thought of moving (many had moved before), but few want to remain in the Legion Avenue area. They know best that it now is a foul slum, and few of them, in their present frame of mind, wish to oppose the building of Route 34. Ironically, the people who have attended the meetings and spoken to the Mayor are the very people who might lead community opposition to the

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alternative cont.

road, yet most are now convinced that moving is the only solution to their problems.

At one of the meetings I overheard a Negro lady whisper to a friend: "If you don't live in it, you don't know it." I am a white middle-class college student, and I'm quite sure that I don't know all the answers to the problems of Legion Avenue. But the problem of communication runs deeper. Before the Legion-Scranton residents are going to organize to oppose Route 34 or to fight for a scheme of rehabilitation that would benefit them, they must believe that their actions can have some effect. Although AIM has been preaching that individuals can (or ought to) have some say in the decisions that affect their lives, the Legion-Scranton residents do not yet--quite justifiably--share AIM's faith and hopes.

vision cont.

available on paper to the public, I think the Redevelopment officials do have a vision of the city and are in the process of turning it into a reality. They may be doing so without adequate study, information, or debate, but they are going ahead nevertheless.

There are several reasons why they have no desire to let us know this. First, information about future renewal can spark protests, real estate speculation, political opposition and so on. In other words, trouble. And bureaucrats want to avoid trouble above all. They seek the smooth society, devoid of tension and conflict, shorn of all rough edges. Second, they oppose popular debate and participation in the planning process on the grounds that the planners know best. They call it "democratic elitism." One official told me that the worst thing he could think of would be for each block to organize and discuss the future of the neighborhood and the city. "We'd never get anything done that way." By getting something done, he means making the city over in his own image.

To understand the planners' vision of the city, you must understand the values of middle-class, small town America. To them, the city has always been a place of crime, disease, and corruption. Too many people packed into too little space. No lawns. Too much noise and dirt. And all those poorly dressed, ill-mannered people, probably of the wrong color or speaking the wrong language. Hardly a place where the middle-class would want to shop or visit, much less live.

I suspect, but can't prove, that many planners are small town, middle-class boys on their way up via education. But whatever their backgrounds, this is the mentality they represent and the life-style they now exhibit. They own homes with lawns, they drive to work, they want parking space, so why doesn't everybody? One official seriously tried to justify the proposed inner-ring road by saying that it would make it much easier for him to drive to play tennis every Saturday morning. He thinks of streets that his wife will find pleasing. These planners want to turn the downtown into a big suburban shopping center. (It is true that most Redevelopment officials now live in the city. But this is under orders from the Mayor, and some of them had to move in from the suburbs. And while they live within the city limits, the areas they have chosen are suburban in character.

One argument they use, like General Motors, is that they're only giving the public what it wants. But the public wants today what it was taught to want yesterday. If we look in the first readers given to our children in school, at newspaper, magazine, and TV ads, we can begin to see where people get the idea that the single-family house with garage, car, and lawn is the most desirable home for all Americans.

In the end, the planners envision the city and the suburbs as one. The city, at the center, will have more shopping, more offices, more parking, and so on, thus supporting bigger, fancier buildings and maybe even a cultural center. Of course, in New Haven a good part of the inner city real estate is given over to Yale, with more to be taken by projects like the expansion of the Medical School and the addition of Vassar. It will be connected to the surrounding sprawl by loop roads, ring roads, and arterials. Each person will be in his own box performing his assigned function. Fathers in the office, children in school, mothers at home. Old people in housing for the elderly and "Senior Citizens" centers, city officials in the civic center, artists in the cultural center. Shoppers in the shopping centers. All traveling to and from their assigned destinations in sealed capsules (cars). Very neat. Very predictable. Just like the life and career pattern of the middle-class bureaucrat.

Now there is nothing wrong with this style of life. Many people like it, and there are certainly some very nice things about it. But there are many experiences left out by it, and many values not served. If the Redevelopment officials succeed in imposing this pattern upon the city they will have destroyed the city, not renewed it.

A real city is distinct from the urban region, built-up area, or suburbs which surround it. It is not spread out and cut up by roads, but concentrated and tightly packed. It has a high density of people, a diversity and mixture of uses and users. It is not all new and shiny, but with varied architecture from different historical periods it ties us to the past while reminding us of change. The city multiplies possibilities for chance meetings. From concentra- ethnic, artistic, commercial. From diversity develops the opportunity for people to confront different specialties, thus creating the worldly, urbane city-dweller. The city's primary mode of transportation is the human foot. With its human scale, social contacts, residence, and services (schools, stores, etc.), combine tion develops the opportunity for extensive specialization--

States, the city must also serve those who cannot afford suburban life, as well as those who don't want it. So the city must have low rent areas as well as luxury apartments, and inexpensive stores as well as exclusive shops. Besides the poor, these serve the student, the artist and others who have chosen a to form a recognizable entity, the neighborhood. Until we establish a more equitable distribution of wealth in the

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CAN A SOLDIER HAVE A CONSCIENCE ?

The Supreme Court ruled last year that a draft board must grant a full hearing to a young man who appeals for conscientious-objector status after he has received an induction notice. The imminence of active service, the Court said, may be the very thing which forces a person to think seriously about the business of war for the first time, and to realize that he is opposed to it.

A test case by a Hamden resident and former Yale student still in the lower courts shows that the Army is not extending this consideration to the parallel case of the soldier who clarifies his pacificism after induction. In fact, under the pressure of Vietnam, the Army is tightening its stand.

Before the build-up, 80% of the requests for a change to CO classification by men already in the Army were granted; the rate is now about 4%. Moreover, new COs who wished it were honorably discharged and allowed to do alternative civilian duty. There were no such discharges approved in 1966. COs are now all transferred to "non-combatant" categories within the Army, forcing them to continue to serve the military machine in some way.

WON'T SERVE

David W. Brown of 1166 Dixwell Avenue refuses to do such service. After two weeks of basic training at Fort Dix, New Jersey last May, Brown came to realize that he could not "in good conscience" be a killer. He also decided he could not "support the efforts of anyone whose intention is to kill." In June he asked to be declared a conscientious objector, and applied for a discharge and a chance to fulfill his obligation outside the Army.

All his requests were denied. As a result of his clash with new Army policy, Brown has spent three months in a "holding company," awaiting the freedom to exercise his beliefs.

David Brown left Yale after two years in 1965 and worked for the Salvation Army in New Haven. Fearing he would be drafted, he enlisted in the Army --"to get some choice of assignment," he said.

A QUESTIONER

Brown characterized himself as a "conscientious questioner" before his induction. An orthodox Methodist who plans to be a minister, he showed on his CO application that he had a strong religious background leading up to his belief in "the increasing possibility of peace through non-military operations." To him, Christ's life was an answer "to those who responded to differences by treating them as conflicts, those who saw life as man-against-man, as religion-against-religion, as government -against-government.... You do not react to differences by proving your ascendency over that which is different."

DISILLUSIONMENT WAS SWIFT

"Not long ago, acting out my commitment (to lead a Christian life), meant entering the Army with the intention of becoming a chaplain's assistant. As I have begun military training, this direction has been superseded. I have come to realize that my mission is to raise on behalf of my fellow soldiers the question of whether wars ought to be fought. I have for the first time really raised that question for myself, and my answer is no..."

The day after Brown's CO application was denied, he was ordered to take up combat training equipment. He refused and was sentenced by an October 15 court -martial to three months hard labor and forfeiture of pay. Brown began serving his sentence and was released from prison on January 30, 1967.

CIVIL SEARCH

Brown meanwhile sought help from the civilian courts. He is being represented by the American Civil Liberties Union of New York and New Jersey. His case intrigued the ACLU, his lawyer said, "because his papers showed him so clearly to be a conscientious objector."

On November 29, a petition for habeas corpus seeking Brown's release from the stockade and the Army was filed in U.S. District Court in Trenton on the plea that he was being "held in violation of his rights." At that time, the Army was under court order issued by Judge Arthur Lane to explain why it had refused to grant a discharge to Brown.

The same judge, however, denied the petition for release on December 19. Then Judge Lane claimed that he did not have jurisdiction in the case at all. He said that the armed forces "have uniform procedures for conscientious objectors who are normally retained in the military service, subject to disciplinary action if he refuses to act like anyone else." He agreed with the U.S. attorney in the case, who argued that the decision to hold Brown "was made by competent military authority and is not subject to review by civil courts." This decision is currently being appealed. Brown now thinks that the Army realizes he is "serious" about his pacifism and his discharge request after serving the three month sentence. The Army is re-examining his papers and he expects a decision to be made by Selective Service in Washington in a few months.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Brown is encouraging people to write to Senators Ribicoff, Morse, Fulbright and Kennedy, publicizing and supporting her husband's position. We urge AIM members to help. E.K., N.K.

CO Information

The American Friends Service Committee has set up a draft-counseling service for the New Haven area. Anyone who wants help in applying for CO status or information about the alternatives should call Betsy Gilbertsen, 777-8725, for an appointment.

wsp strike cont.

out of intimidating them. And Giaimo has 65 furious women to prove it.

In addition to these visits we had a large demonstration at the Pentagon, a meeting at a local church and lots of discussion among ourselves.

The final stop was at the office of Senator Wayne Morse, whose daughter, Judith Eaton, was with the New Haven contingent. He renewed our faith in the protest of the war. He said that the Congressmen may seem contemptuous and arrogant, but they really were listening: more people in Congress are against the war now than ever before. He said he is planning a major speech telling us to keep on protesting, to take to the streets and demonstrate our desire for an end of bombing and war.

The day in Washington was very tiring, and I became very discouraged about the whole notion of representative democracy after seeing Senator Ribicoff and Representative Giaimo. I am still angered by the contempt and arrogance that these representatives seemed to show for their most "liberal" constituents, but I vowed to continue my part in the protest after Senator Morse's encouragement. We will all be out again in force for the April 15 mobilization.

Nina Adams

vision cont.

creative, expressive, or studious life rather than one of compulsive production and consumption.

But Redevelopment pushes ahead. The new State Street project will destroy one of the last real city streets, also now acting as a neighborhood shopping area for Wooster Square. Replacing it will be blocks of new stores on one side, a new road on the other, and a 5,000-car parking garage in the middle. It's Hamden Mart-in-the-City. And the Wooster Square residents too can now get in their cars on Saturday mornings to go shopping.

AIM

Independent Political Action Committee
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For Sale

VIETNAM! VIETNAM! by Felix Greene. A book on Vietnam in photographs and text. Special Price $1.80 at AIM office. Regularly for $2.95.
A graphic and persuasive book.